CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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1. During 1948 the Military Technical Institute (VTU) at Podmokly was a part of the Military Technical Institute at Prague (Jeneralka), which, under the direction of Col. Kral, instructed Podmokly on its testing and producing functions and also regulated Podmokly's research activities.

2. Occupying underground space beneath the former Schmieding plant, the Podmokly institute was located near the road which runs from the ferry landing near Podmokly in the direction of Usti nad Labem. On this road were also situated the Kablo plant, the North Bohemian Machine Works, and the North Bohemian Rolling Mills. This underground section of the Schmieding plant was built during the war and was allegedly used for the production of V-1 weapons. After the war the Czech military authorities took over the machinery, plans and material left by the Germans. Additional machinery was obtained by the army from a former Wehrmacht warehouse near Ceska Kamenice and from another about 6 km from Liberec.

3. The underground section consisted of one story, about 5 m high, with a ceiling of reinforced concrete. At some spots the underground structure protruded above the ground, thus providing space for windows. The portion occupied by the institute was closed off from the Schmieding factory, and the employees of each section were forbidden access to the premises of the other.

4. The workshops consisted of four halls. In the first hall turbines were installed in airplanes which were tested outdoors. The second hall contained a variety of machinery, such as cutting machines, turning machines, revolving machines, round-shaped grinders, special grinders for grinding barrels, borers, smoothing machines. In the third hall new weapons were mounted or improved, and even produced. In the fourth hall were located offices, storerooms and special military apparatuses. Employees in these four halls numbered about 24 soldiers and 50 civilians.

5. Three rooms for the storage of gunpowder were located at the institute, and a gunpowder storehouse was located at the military training grounds at Ludvikovice near Podmokly. Three wooden sections had been erected above the slaughter-house in Podmokly for the storing of guided missiles. This area was guarded by civilians, probably militiamen, who had dogs.

6. Leading personnel at the institute during 1948 were:

a.	Commander	Col. (Dr. Ing.) Motycka, a reliable Communist who resided in Decin.
b.	Deputy	Major Pernicka, who resided in Decin.
c.	Administrative Head	Lt. Cernohlavek, who resided in Oldrichov (N51/F56).
d.	Military Commanding Officer	Capt. Sojka, who resided in Decin. The soldiers under his command guarded the institute.
e.		Lt. Col. (Dr. Ing.) Liska, a specialist in chemistry.
f.		Staff Capt. (Dr. Ing.) Grossman, a specialist in chemistry who was decorated by the government for his work at the institute.
g.		Lt. Micik, storekeeper.

7. During 1948, work was carried on at the shops for the improving of turbines used in special planes. A special radio-guided missile, called "Fricek and Hencl" (Fritz and Henschel), was also developed. This missile had a range of 70 km and was 3 m long. Tests performed at Malacky during 1948 were failures but, when carried out off the coast of Yugoslavia during June 1948, they were successful.

8. Original frames of the Fricek and Hencl missile were found in one of the buildings belonging to the institute when the Czech army confiscated German assets after the war. These frames were sent to the Emphis plant, a factory producing electrical equipment at Podmokly and now known as Tesla, which fitted the frames with guiding devices. After they were returned to the institute, the missiles were mounted with additional equipment under the supervision of Emphis technicians. Finally, the missiles were packed into boxes and sent to Malacky and to Yugoslavia for testing.

9. During 1948 the institute obtained its materials and equipment from the following plants:

a. Oxygen from the Stalin Works at Most.

b. Oxygen and ammonia from the Association for Chemical and Foundry Production at Usti nad Labem.

c. Monometers from a factory at Usti nad Labem, which also repaired broken monometers.

d. Electrical measuring and aiming devices from Emphis.

e. Metals from Ferra, Prague.

f. Compasses and various optical aiming and measuring instruments from Optikotechna in Prerov.

g. Tubes, probably used in the production of shells for the "Des" gun, from the Mannesmann Works in Chomutov.

h. Gunpowder from Policka; this plant also filled shells for the "Des" gun and produced charges used in rockets for the take-off of aircraft.

10. In 1948 the VTU succeeded in constructing an efficient anti-tank weapon called "Des" (horror). The developmental work lasted three years. The weapon operated on the principle of the Panzerfaust and was originally composed of old German anti-aircraft gun barrels which had been brought to Podmokly from the environs of Most. The "Des" gun was discharged by a trigger on the under-side of the weapon. It could be fired from the arm of a person kneeling or standing, or it could be fired from a stand with the use of an electric spark.* Only two men operated the weapon. It had an 8 cm caliber, was about 1.30 m long, and had a sieve on the back end. The shells were timed and are similar to mortars in that they had stabilizing fins. When the weapon was discharged, flames from the barrel were emitted for a distance of four or five meters without injuring operating personnel.

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[redacted]

11. At the end of 1948 the "Des" weapon was tested. Three pieces of armor plate, 5 mm, 1 cm and 10 cm in thickness, were placed one behind the other with about 2 cm space between each one; and three shells were fired at them at an oblique angle from a distance of 300 m. Each shell pierced the first two plates and made a large dent in the third (see Attachment 2). After this test, four blank shells, fired from the shoulder, proved successful. General Svobody, Russian General Moskalenko, and members of the Czech General Staff from Prague were present at this test, and they all praised the weapon and expressed their admiration and astonishment.

12. Various electrical devices, such as those used in firing rockets, were produced in a building separate from the Podmokly institute. This building was located in the town of Podmokly and was called "Malosa".

13. The institute was also engaged in assembling jet aircraft engines from parts produced by the Germans during the war. These engines were tested at the institute and then sent to the Air Force Research Institute in Letnany.

14. Work on weapons included that on a 75 mm anti-tank gun, model 40 N, which was probably of German origin and was brought to the institute from the anti-tank regiment at Slany in 1948. Various-sized mortars with six to eight barrels were also brought to the institute during 1948.

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* [redacted] Comment: This weapon appears to be the equivalent of a bazooka.

Attachments: 1. Sketch of flying missile guided by radio

2. Sketch of anti-tank weapon called "Des"